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厦门大学

博士学位论文

广西少数民族老年人居家养老服务研究
——基于供给与需求的视角

Home-Based Care Services Research on Ethnic Minority
Elderly in Guangxi

Based on the Perspective of Supply and Demand

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摘 要

目前老龄化现象已是我国的常态,居家养老作为缓解我国老龄化的主要养老模式,在养老服务体系建构中占着举足轻重的地位。本研究以供给与需求的理论为视角,探讨广西少数民族老年人的居家养老服务情况。重点考查其供给与需求的状况,进而比较供给与需求之间是否存在差距?存在哪些差距?产生供需差距的原因有哪些?

对居家养老服务供给的主体、供给的内容、供给的经费来源以及供给的方式与模式进行调查发现,目前居家养老服务的供给是以提供者为中心的设计视角,主要以“政府供给”为主要的模式,其他供给主体的作用还没有充分发挥,供给政策履行“自上而下”的执行模式,农村少数民族老年人的需求难以得到表达。城市社区基本覆盖生活照料、医疗保健、文体娱乐、精神慰藉、法律咨询等服务,农村民族地区主要提供文体娱乐服务。城乡居家养老的经费紧张,人力资源的供给匮乏。

对老年人的生活照料、医疗保健、文体娱乐、法律咨询等服务的需求进行分析发现,文化程度对城市少数民族老年人的生活照料、医疗保健服务产生呈现显著性差异,年龄对上门诊疗服务需求呈现显著性差异;在农村民族地区,上门诊疗服务、社区定点用餐、送餐与民族具有显著性差异,其他方面的需求没有显著性差异。对农村民族地区少数民族老年人的居家养老服务需求进行定性分析发现,少数民族在文体娱乐、社会参与方面具有民族特色,子女的婚姻形式、村寨互帮互助的邻里关系对需求产生影响。

以居家养老服务点的建设、供给内容、服务用地与设施配置、经费、人员作为比较框架,对广西少数民族居家养老服务的供需比较发现,城市的居家养老服务点、设施配置已基本实现供需均衡,农村的居家养老服务用地基本实现供需均衡;城乡对居家养老服务的经费、人力资源投入不足;供给结构存在失衡,老年人最迫切需要的医疗服务、精神慰藉服务没有得到重视,目前供给更多的侧重于生活照料以及文体娱乐服务。

产生以上问题的主要原因有:第一,以提供者为中心的供给设计忽略老年人

的真正需求,缺乏与服务使用者的沟通,农村民族地区老年人的需求没有被表达;第二,缺乏稳定及可持续性的资金保障机制,政府没有专门对居家养老服务的财政支出,对运行经费缺乏制度化安排;第三,人力资源严重匮乏,缺乏专职的工作人员以及专业化的人才;第四,“政府供给”为主的模式难以满足多元的居家养老服务需求,企业、志愿者组织的供给作用没有得到充分发挥。

基于以上分析,本文认为实现广西少数民族居家养老服务的供需均衡,需要从以下四个方面改进:第一,建立提供者与使用者互动的供给设计机制,完善老年人的需求表达机制;第二,加大对居家养老的经费与人力资源的投入以及制度化建设,第三,架构多元主体的供给模式;第四,构建具有民族特色的居家养老服务,第五,加强其保障体系的构建。

关键词: 少数民族老年人 居家养老 供给与需求 供需比较

Abstract

China has entered an aging society, which is characterized as the typical phenomenon of aging before wealthy, quick aging and family size decreasing. These problems propose great challenges to the old caring service. In China, home-based care service for aged population is the main model to alleviate the aging problem, which plays a very important part in the construction of the old people caring service system. In academic research, the old caring service for the minority aged people is always ignored. So, this research mainly takes the minority's old caring as the research focus. This paper discusses the situation of home based services for the elderly minority in Guangxi by using the theory of supply and demand. Especially, this research investigates the situation of supplying and demanding for home-based services, and then compare with each other. The gap between them is analyzed, and the factors for the old caring service are studied.

Based on systematic survey of the home based services' supplier, contents and funding source, we found they are mainly provider-focused and chiefly supplied by the government, and the other potential supplier doesn't play a key role in service supply. The policies are top-down implemented; the needs and interest of old minority people in rural areas can't be expressed. In urban areas, the urban community provide living care, health care, sports and entertainment, spiritual comfort, legal service and other services, In countryside, the mainly public service for aged people is entertainments. Generally speaking, the urban and rural old-age service lack in funding and human resources.

After analysis the living care, health care, sports and entertainment, and legal advice service needs of the elderly people, we found that education degree has a significant difference on the old minorities in urban areas in choosing living care and health care service. In rural and ethnic areas, the old people have a different service needs in health care, community catering, food delivery. However, there is no

difference in other service preference. Based on the qualitative data in rural and ethnic areas, the old minority people have special service needs in entertainment, and social participation. Offspring's marriage and neighborhood relationship have effect on the service need of the old minority people.

Comparing the service station, service content, service space, service facilities, funds and employee for old age people in rural area and urban areas, also compare the supply and demand of the old minority people in Guangxi, we can found that the urban areas have been basically achieved equilibrium of supply and demand in service station and service facilities, and the rural areas have been basically achieved equilibrium of supply and demand in service space. However, both the rural and urban areas don't invest enough financial support and human resources support for aging care services. What's more, the structure of supply and demand doesn't match. What the elderly people expect most is the health care and spiritual comfort services. However, these services are ignored by the supplier and the supplier mainly provides living care and entertainment.

The main reasons for these problems can be attributed to following points. First, the provider-focused service supply model ignores the real needs of the elderly, and the supplier seldom communicates with service users. In this research, the service needs of the old minority people in rural areas can't be expressed; there is no funds guarantee mechanism for the home-based care services. The government did not specifically make budget for home-based care services and there is no institutional financial support for aging service. Third, a serious shortage of human resources exists in aging service. Especially, the professional staffs for home based services are in great need. Fourth, the mode of government supply is difficult to satisfy the various requirements. The enterprises, volunteer organizations don't play a role in age service supply.

This paper proposes for suggestions to realize balance of supply and demand in aging service .Firstly, designing a mechanism to improve the interaction between the

supplier and user of aging service is the best solution for the elderly caring service. And the expression mechanism for the elderly should be improved; secondly, the government should increase the financial support and human resources investment for the home based services of the old people. Thirdly, we should construct a multi-supplier model for aging service, enhance the role of market and voluntary in service supply. Fourthly, in minority areas, the home-based care service system should incorporate ethnic characteristics. Fifthly, the government should strengthen the institution construction for home based service.

Key words: Ethnic Minority Elderly; Home-Based Care; Supply and Demand; Comparison of Supply and Demand

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